United Nations A/C.3/62/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2007

Original: English

Sixty-second session
Third Committee
Agenda item 66 (a)
Promotion and protection of the rights of children: promotion and protection of the rights of the child

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, the most recent of which is resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006, and its resolution 60/141 of 16 December 2005, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/44 of 19 April 2005,[1]

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] must constitute the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,[3] as well as other human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[4] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1579, No. 27531.
[3] Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531; and ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.
[4] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[5] See resolution 55/2.

07-55943 (E) 261007

special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[6] and recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[7] the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[8] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[9] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition[10] and the Declaration on the Right to Development,[11]

Recognizing the importance of the integration of child rights issues into the follow-up of the outcome documents of all major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[12] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues raised in Assembly resolution 61/146,[13] as well as the report of the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child,[14]

Recognizing the importance of incorporating a child-protection perspective across the human rights agenda, as highlighted in the outcome of the 2005 World Summit,

Taking note with appreciation of the attention paid to children in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[15] and in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[16]

Also taking note with appreciation of the attention paid to children in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[17]

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, environmental damage, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, violence, terrorism, abuse, exploitation, trafficking in children and their organs, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality,

---

[6] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[7] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[8] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[9] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[10] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[11] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[12] A/61/270.

[13] A/62/182.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Third Committee*, 14th meeting (A/C.3/62/SR.14).

[15] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[16] Resolution 61/177, annex.

[17] Resolution 61/178, annex.

disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Reiterating that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and recognizing that chronic poverty remains the single biggest obstacle to meeting the needs and protecting and promoting the rights of children, and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate it,

Reaffirming that democracy, development, peace and security, and the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty,

Also reaffirming the need for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes relating to children, and recognizing the child as a rights holder in all policies and programmes relating to children,

Welcoming the holding of a commemorative high-level plenary meeting, which will take place on 11 and 12 December 2007, to evaluate progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action contained in the document entitled "A world fit for children", recalling that particular attention must be paid to the protection and the rights of children living in poverty, and encouraging the inclusion of children and young people in delegations of Member States,

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* that the general principles of, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the Optional Protocols thereto[3] as a matter of priority and to implement them fully by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation, policies and action plans, strengthening relevant governmental structures and ensuring adequate and systematic training in the rights of the child for all those working with and for children, as well as ensuring child rights education for children themselves;

3. *Urges* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[4]

4. *Calls upon* States to establish or strengthen national bodies, such as, inter alia, independent ombudspersons for children, where appropriate, or other institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child;

5. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon all States to strengthen their cooperation with the Committee, to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the

Committee and to take into account its recommendations on implementation of the Convention;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the initiatives undertaken by the Committee on the Rights of the Child aimed at promoting a better understanding of and fuller compliance with the rights enshrined in the Convention, namely through the organization of days of general discussion and the adoption of general comments;

7. *Requests* all relevant organs and mechanisms of the United Nations system regularly and systematically to incorporate a strong child rights perspective throughout all activities in the fulfilment of their mandates, as well as to ensure that their staff are trained in child rights matters, and calls upon States to continue to cooperate closely with all those organs and mechanisms, in particular the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the United Nations system;

8. *Encourages* States to strengthen their national statistical capacities and to use statistics disaggregated, inter alia, by age, gender and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities and other statistical indicators at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full realization of the rights of the child;

II
Protection and promotion of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children

Non-discrimination

9. *Calls upon* all States to ensure the enjoyment by children of all their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

10. *Notes with concern* the large number of children who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stresses the need to incorporate special measures, in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination, the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views, in programmes to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and calls upon States to provide special support and ensure equal access to services for all children;

11. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reforms where appropriate, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls and all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, rape, sexual abuse and harmful traditional or customary practices, including female genital mutilation, early marriage, marriage without the free and full consent of the intending spouses and forced sterilization, by enacting and enforcing legislation and, where appropriate, by formulating comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies to protect girls;

12. *Also calls upon* States to take the necessary measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by children with disabilities in both the public and the private spheres, including access to good

quality education and health care and protection from violence, abuse and neglect, and to develop and, where it already exists, to enforce legislation to prohibit discrimination against them in order to ensure their inherent dignity, promote their self-reliance and facilitate their active participation and integration in the community, taking into account the particularly difficult situation of children with disabilities living in poverty;

13. *Urges* all States to respect and promote the right of girls and boys to express themselves freely, to ensure that their views are given due weight, in accordance with their age and maturity, in all matters affecting them and to involve children, including children with special needs, in decision-making processes taking into account the evolving capacities of children and the importance of involving the representative organizations of children;

Registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care

14. *Once again urges* all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] to preserve the child's identity, including nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law, to allow for the registration of the child immediately after birth, to ensure that registration procedures are simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost and to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels;

15. *Encourages* States to adopt and enforce laws and improve the implementation of policies and programmes to protect children growing up without parents or caregivers, recognizing that, where alternative care is necessary, family- and community-based care should be promoted over placement in institutions, and in this context welcomes the ongoing process aimed at elaborating a set of United Nations guidelines for the appropriate use and conditions of alternative care for children, which are aimed at enhancing the implementation of the Convention and of other relevant legal international human rights instruments, regarding the protection and well-being of children who are in need of alternative care or who are at risk of becoming so;

16. *Calls upon* States to guarantee, to the extent consistent with the obligations of each State, the right of a child whose parents reside in different States to maintain, on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances, personal relations and direct contact with both parents by providing enforceable means of access and visitation in both States and by respecting the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of their children;

17. *Also calls upon* States to address and pay particular attention to cases of international parental or familial child abduction, and encourages States to engage in multilateral and bilateral cooperation to resolve these cases, preferably by accession to or ratification of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction,[18] and therefore to be in full compliance with the Convention, and to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country in which he or she resided immediately before the removal or retention;

---

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1343, No. 22514.

18. *Further calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to prevent and combat illegal adoptions and all adoptions that are not in the best interests of the child;

Economic and social well-being of children

19. *Calls upon* States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including through strengthening international cooperation in this field;

Eradication of poverty

20. *Calls upon* States to cooperate, support and participate in the global efforts for poverty eradication at the global, regional and country levels, recognizing that strengthened availability and effective allocation of resources are required at all these levels, in order to ensure that all the internationally agreed development and poverty eradication goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] are realized within their time framework, and reaffirms that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty;

21. *Calls upon* each individual State, with whom rests the primary responsibility for ensuring an enabling environment for securing the well-being of children, and the international community to mobilize all necessary resources, support and efforts to eradicate poverty, according to national plans and strategies and in consultation with national Governments, including through an integrated and multifaceted approach based on the rights and well-being of children, and to continue their efforts to realize the internationally agreed development and poverty eradication goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

Right to education

22. *Recognizes* the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by making primary education compulsory and available free to all children, ensuring that all children have access to education of good quality, as well as making secondary education generally available and accessible to all, in particular through the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion, and ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls and children from low-income families in order to achieve the objectives of Education For All, with the aim of realizing Millennium Development Goal 2;

23. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education,[19] which is devoted to the right to inclusive education of persons with disabilities and, in this context, calls upon States to consider carefully the recommendations contained therein, namely to take steps towards ensuring an effective inclusive education system;

[19] A/HRC/4/29 and Add.1-3.

Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health

24. *Calls upon* States:

(a) To take all necessary measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and developing sustainable health systems and social services, to ensure access to such systems and services without discrimination, paying special attention to adequate food and nutrition, to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, to the special needs of male and female adolescents and to reproductive and sexual health, and to secure appropriate prenatal and post-natal care for mothers, including measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and in this context to realize Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6;

(b) To assign priority to developing and implementing activities and programmes aimed at treating and preventing addictions, in particular addiction to alcohol and tobacco, and the abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and inhalants;

(c) To support adolescents to be able to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality in order to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS infection and to implement measures to increase their capacity to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS through, inter alia, the provision of health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through preventive education that promotes gender equality;

(d) To develop and implement strategies, policies and programmes that identify and address those factors that make individuals particularly vulnerable to HIV infection in order to complement prevention programmes that address activities that place individuals at risk for HIV infection, such as risky and unsafe behaviour and injecting drug use;

(e) To promote initiatives aimed at reducing the prices of antiretroviral drugs, especially second-line drugs, available to boys and girls, including bilateral and private sector initiatives, as well as initiatives on a voluntary basis by groups of States, based on innovative financing mechanisms that contribute to the mobilization of resources for social development, including those that aim to provide further access to drugs at affordable prices to children in developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, and in this regard, notes the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID;

(f) To design and implement programmes to provide social services and support to pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers, in particular by enabling them and also the adolescent fathers to continue and complete their education;

Right to food

25. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate steps to eliminate child hunger, including through the adoption or strengthening of national programmes to address food security and adequate livelihoods, as well as nutritional security, especially in vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies, the promotion of breastfeeding, as well as programmes (for example school meals) that should ensure adequate nutrition for all children;

Children in particularly difficult situations

26. *Calls upon* all States to prevent violations of the rights of children working and/or living on the street, including discrimination, arbitrary detention and extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions, torture and all kinds of violence and exploitation, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, to adopt and implement policies for the protection, social and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of those children and to adopt economic, social and educational strategies to address the problems of children working and/or living on the street;

27. *Also calls upon* all States to protect refugee, asylum-seeking and internally displaced children, in particular those who are unaccompanied, who are particularly exposed to violence and risks in connection with armed conflict, such as recruitment, sexual violence and exploitation, stressing the need for States as well as the international community to continue to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to the special assistance, protection and development needs of those children through, inter alia, programmes aimed at rehabilitation and physical and psychological recovery, and to programmes for voluntary repatriation and, wherever possible, local integration and resettlement, to give priority to family tracing and family reunification and, where appropriate, to cooperate with international humanitarian and refugee organizations, including by facilitating their work;

28. *Further calls upon* all States to ensure, for children belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, including migrant children and indigenous children, the enjoyment of all human rights as well as access to health care, social services and education on an equal basis with others and to ensure that all such children, in particular victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance;

29. *Calls upon* all States to address, as a matter of priority, the vulnerabilities faced by children affected by and living with HIV, by providing support and rehabilitation to those children and their families, women and the elderly, particularly in their role as caregivers, promoting child-oriented HIV/AIDS policies and programmes and increased protection for children orphaned and affected by HIV/AIDS, ensuring access to treatment and intensifying efforts to develop new treatments for children, and building, where needed, and supporting the social security systems that protect them;

30. *Also calls upon* all States to protect, in law and in practice, the inheritance and property rights of orphans, with particular attention to underlying gender-based discrimination, which may interfere with the fulfilment of these rights;

31. *Encourages* States to promote actions, including through bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation and financial assistance, for the social reintegration of children in difficult situations, considering, inter alia, views, skills and capacities that those children have developed in the conditions in which they lived and, where appropriate, with their meaningful participation;

Child labour

32. *Calls upon* all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, to eliminate

immediately the worst forms of child labour, to promote education as a key strategy in this regard, including the creation of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes and the integration of working children into the formal education system, and to examine and devise economic policies, where necessary, in cooperation with the international community, that address factors contributing to these forms of child labour;

33. *Urges* all States that have not yet signed and ratified or acceded to the Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973 (Convention No. 138) and the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182) of the International Labour Organization to consider doing so;

Children alleged to have or recognized as having infringed penal law

34. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those States in which the death penalty has not been abolished:

(a) To abolish by law, as soon as possible, the death penalty and life imprisonment without possibility of release for those under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offence;

(b) To comply with their obligations as assumed under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[20]

(c) To keep in mind the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and the guarantees set out in United Nations safeguards adopted by the Economic and Social Council;

35. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure that no child in detention is sentenced to forced labour or any form of cruel or degrading punishment, or deprived of access to and provision of health-care services, hygiene and environmental sanitation, education, basic instruction and vocational training;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

36. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To criminalize and penalize effectively all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including all acts of paedophilia, including within the family or for commercial purposes, child pornography and child prostitution, child sex tourism, trafficking in children, the sale of children and the use of the Internet and other information and communication technologies for these purposes, and to take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

(b) To ensure the prosecution and punishment of offenders, whether local or foreign, by the competent national authorities, either in the country in which the crime was committed, in the country of which the offender is a national or resident, in the country of which the victim is a national, or on any other basis permitted under domestic law, and for these purposes to afford one another the greatest

[20] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

measure of assistance and the necessary collaboration for the prevention, detection, investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings;

(c) To criminalize and penalize effectively the sale of children, including for the purposes of transfer of organs of the child for profit, to increase cooperation at all levels to prevent and dismantle networks trafficking or selling children and their organs and, for those States that have not yet done so, to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[21]

(d) To give due consideration to the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in her most recent report,[22] which was devoted to the subject of forced marriage in the context of trafficking in persons;

(e) In cases of trafficking in children, the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, to address effectively the needs of victims, including their safety, legal assistance and protection, physical and psychological recovery and full reintegration into society, including through bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation and financial assistance;

(f) To combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices against children, including through the adoption, effective application and enforcement of preventive, rehabilitative and punitive measures targeting customers or individuals who sexually exploit or sexually abuse children, as well as by ensuring public awareness;

(g) To give priority to the identification of norms and standards on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises, particularly those involved in information and communications technologies related to the respect of the rights of children, including the right to be protected from sexual abuse and exploitation, particularly in the virtual realm, as prohibited by the relevant international instruments and national legislation, and to outline basic measures to be taken for implementation;

(h) To mobilize public awareness concerning the protection of children against all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, involving families and communities, with the participation of children;

(i) To contribute to the prevention and elimination of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography by adopting a holistic approach, addressing the contributing factors, including underdevelopment, poverty, economic disparities, inequitable socio-economic structures, dysfunctional families, lack of education, urban-rural migration, gender discrimination, criminal or irresponsible adult sexual behaviour, child sex tourism, organized crime, harmful traditional practices, armed conflicts and trafficking in children;

(j) To eliminate the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation that leads to trafficking, including sexual exploitation and the sex tourism demand;

---

[21] Resolution 55/25, annex II.

[22] A/HRC/4/23 and addenda.

Children affected by armed conflict

37. *Strongly condemns* any recruitment or use of children in armed conflict contrary to international law, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, and urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged in such practices to end them;

38. *Calls upon* States:

(a) When ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,[23] to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment of persons into the national armed forces from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention, bearing in mind that under the Convention persons under 18 years of age are entitled to special protection, and to adopt safeguards to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced;

(b) To take all feasible measures to ensure that persons within their jurisdiction recruited or used in hostilities contrary to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict are demobilized or otherwise released from service and, when necessary, accord to such persons all appropriate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery and their social reintegration;

(c) To ensure that funding for rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for all children associated with armed forces and groups is adequate and timely, particularly in support of national initiatives, to secure the long-term sustainability of such efforts;

(d) To encourage the involvement of young people in activities concerning the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including programmes for reconciliation, peace consolidation, peacebuilding and children-to-children networks;

(e) To protect children affected by armed conflict, in particular from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and to ensure that they receive timely, effective humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[24] and calls upon the international community to hold those responsible for violations accountable, inter alia, through the International Criminal Court;

(f) To take all feasible measures, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, as a matter of priority, to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as distinct from the armed forces of a State, including the adoption of policies that do not tolerate the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices;

39. *Takes note* of the updating of the Cape Town Principles on child soldiers that lead to the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, encourages Member States to consider using the Guidelines to inform their work in protecting children from the affects of armed

[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

conflicts, and requests the relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, and invites civil society, to assist Member States in this field;

40. *Reaffirms* the essential roles of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children affected by armed conflict, and notes the increasing role played by the Security Council in ensuring protection for children affected by armed conflict;

41. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with that resolution, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, as well as the work carried out by United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations;

42. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, takes note of her report,[25] and looks forward to the continuation of her mandate in the future with due respect to resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005;

43. *Takes note* of the report of the ten-year review[26] of the study by Graça Machel entitled "Impact of armed conflict on children",[27] calls upon Member States and invites relevant entities of the United Nations system as well as civil society, as appropriate, to carefully study its recommendations, and requests the Secretary-General to include their views in the comprehensive report to be elaborated in this regard;

III
Elimination of violence against children

44. *Welcomes* the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children,[28] notes the very positive response to the study from Member States and the progress made in translating and disseminating widely the study, the complementary *World Report on Violence against Children*, prepared by the independent expert, and the innovative child-friendly version of the report and educational materials;

45. *Encourages* Member States, regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to continue to widely disseminate and follow up on the study;

46. *Urges* all Member States to exercise leadership to end all forms of violence against children and support advocacy in this regard at all levels, including at the local, national, regional and international levels, and by all sectors, especially by political, community and religious leaders, as well as the public and private sectors, the media and civil society;

---

[25] A/62/228, part one.

[26] Ibid., part two.

[27] A/51/306 and Add.1.

[28] A/62/209.

47. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the organizations members of the Inter-Agency Group on Violence against Children, to continue to explore ways and means, within their respective mandates, by which they can contribute more effectively to addressing the need to prevent and to respond to all forms of violence against children;

48. *Calls upon* all relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms, as appropriate, including all relevant treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child and special procedures, to consider how most effectively to use their respective mandates to contribute to the elimination of violence against children;

49. *Condemns* all forms of violence against children, including physical, mental, psychological and sexual violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, child abuse and exploitation, hostage-taking, domestic violence, trafficking in or sale of children and their organs, paedophilia, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, gang-related violence, bullying and harmful traditional practices, and urges States to strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all such violence through a comprehensive approach and to develop a multifaceted and systematic framework, which is integrated into national planning processes, to respond to violence against children;

50. *Also condemns* the abduction of children, in particular extortive abduction and abduction of children in situations of armed conflicts, including for the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts, and urges States to take all appropriate measures to secure their unconditional release, rehabilitation, reintegration and reunification with their families;

51. *Recognizes* the contribution of the International Criminal Court in ending impunity for the most serious crimes against children, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and calls upon States not to grant amnesties for such crimes;

52. *Acknowledges* the contributions of the international criminal tribunals and special courts in ending impunity for the most serious crimes against children, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes;

53. *Urges* all States:

(a) To take effective and appropriate legislative and other measures or, where they exist, strengthen legislation to prohibit and eliminate all forms of violence against children;

(b) To consider taking appropriate measures to assert the right of children to respect for their human dignity and physical integrity and to prohibit and eliminate any emotional or physical violence or any other humiliating or degrading treatment;

(c) To give priority attention to the prevention of all forms of violence against children and to addressing its underlying causes, through a systematic, comprehensive and multifaceted approach;

(d) To protect children from all forms of violence or abuse by all those who work with and for children, including in educational settings, as well as by government officials, such as the police, law enforcement authorities and employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions;

(e) To end impunity for perpetrators of crimes against children, investigate and prosecute such acts of violence and impose appropriate penalties, recognizing that persons convicted of violent offences, including sexual abuse of children, should be prevented from working with children;

(f) To ensure national research and documentation to identify vulnerable groups of children, inform policy and programmes at all levels and track progress and best practices towards preventing all forms of violence against children;

(g) To strive to change attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children, including violent forms of discipline, harmful traditional practices and all forms of sexual violence;

(h) To take measures to promote constructive and positive forms of discipline and child development approaches in all settings, including the home, schools and other educational settings and throughout care and justice systems;

(i) To establish and develop safe, well-publicized, confidential and accessible mechanisms to enable children, their representatives and others to report violence against children as well as to file complaints in cases of violence against children;

(j) To address the gender dimension of all forms of violence against children and incorporate a gender perspective in all policies adopted and actions taken to protect children against all forms of violence, acknowledging that girls and boys face varying risks from different forms of violence at different ages and in different situations and, in this context, recalls the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-first session, on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child;[29]

(k) To further develop the capacity of all those who work with and for children and families to contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence against children, by investing in systematic education and training programmes, both initial and in-service, on preventing, detecting and responding to violence against children, and to formulate and implement norms, such as guidelines or codes of conduct, incorporating the rejection of all forms of violence against children;

(l) To ensure that all victims of violence have access to appropriate child-sensitive health and social services, by paying special attention to the gender-specific needs of girls and boys who are victims of violence;

54. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General appoint for a period of three years a Special Representative on violence against children, after which the mandate should be evaluated, and ensure that the necessary support is made available to the Special Representative for the effective performance of his/her mandate, and encourages the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization to provide support to the Special Representative, including financial, and calls upon States and institutions concerned, and invites the private sector, to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

---

[29] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 7* (E/2007/27), chap. I, sect. A.

55. *Recommends* that the Special Representative:

(a) Act as a high-profile and independent global advocate to promote the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, promoting the broad engagement of key actors concerned with violence against children, acting as a catalyst to stimulate the commitment of Member States and the civil society to prevent and respond to violence against children, keeping the issue high on the international agenda and maintaining the visibility of violence against children achieved through the process of the United Nations study on violence against children;

(b) Promote and support, in cooperation with Member States, the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, where appropriate, recommending measures, ways and means at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate violence against children and its causes and to remedy its consequences, promoting and ensuring country ownership of national plans and programmes in this regard;

(c) Identify and share good practices to prevent and respond to violence against children, between States and across regions, assist Member States in their efforts to develop more comprehensive and systematic data collection on violence against children, and ensure cross-fertilization of experiences between the various sectors addressing violence against children, including those focused on human rights, child protection, well being, development, public health and education;

(d) Work closely and cooperate fully with relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, within their respective mandates, building upon existing inter-agency structures, avoiding duplication and bearing in mind the ongoing process of the reviewing of mandates in the Human Rights Council;

(e) Also work closely and cooperate with the United Nations system and the existing mandates of United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies that have responsibilities in the area of violence against children;

(f) Establish a mutually supportive collaboration with non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, and work to promote the increased involvement of children and young people in initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against children;

56. *Urges* Governments and requests the specialized agencies and the relevant United Nations organs that work in the area of violence against children, and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, other relevant human rights treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, to cooperate with the Special Representative and to provide information on the measures adopted to ensure and respect the rights of children victims of violence;

57. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children to report annually to the General Assembly, the Human Rights

Committee and the Economic and Social Council, and to ensure that this reporting contains relevant, accurate and objective information on violence against children, taking into account the views of Member States, the outcome of the General Assembly at its special sessions on children and the United Nations study on violence against children, bearing in mind existing mandates and reports of relevant bodies;

IV
Follow-up

58. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-third session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the issues contained in the present resolution;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and the remaining challenges on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To invite the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

(d) To continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-third session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on "Child labour" in 2008 and "Child participation" in 2009.